

The Sunday Herald

Weekly National Intelligencer.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THE SUNDAY HERALD
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MAKE IT A BUSINESS SESSION!

While it is wholly true that this Congress, at its second session, has, under the letter of the Constitution, every right to originate and perfect such legislation as a majority of its members approve, it may well be questioned whether, in the circumstances, it is either wise or expedient to attempt the enactment of any measure for which there is no popular demand, but which may seem to be called for by the exigencies of party warfare.

Since the Force bill was passed by the House and introduced into the Senate a general Congressional election has been held, in which it is not unfair to suppose that the people acted in the cognizance of and with full reference to the proceedings of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. That they did not approve of all those proceedings would seem to an impartial observer neither an unintelligent nor unjust conclusion from the results of that election.

A month ago the people declared in the most emphatic manner their repudiation of the present House of Representatives and elected a new body, which, in political composition at least, will differ from it very considerably. Any one who is not an extreme partisan cannot fail to understand that the people by their choice meant to show their desire that another set of men should make their laws. They could not take from the present Congress the power to complete legislation of which they disapproved, but they could and did give overwhelming evidence of their disapprobation.

In view of that disapprobation, and of the further fact that a legislature truly performs its functions only when it reflects the will of the people, it would seem expedient for this Congress to devote the short period now remaining to it not to discredited partisan measures, but to such practical business as may be of benefit to the country.

That there is no lack of such business is shown by the number of measures now pending. The Supreme Court needs relief. Commercial interests demand a bankruptcy law. Labor seeks the due acknowledgment of its rights. Public buildings and improvements are required at different points. The District of Columbia stands in urgent want of long-delayed but indispensable legislation. The several appropriation bills have to be thoroughly considered, and various other measures of a purely practical and non-partisan character await disposal. The present time would seem to be more favorable for accordant action on such matters than for the adoption of doubtful schemes for ostensible party advantage.

These considerations are applicable to the Senate as well as the House. It is very true that the late upheaval did not as directly affect the upper as the lower chamber, but the territory concerned in it is represented in both, and its indications should not go unheeded in either. It is a curious fact, and it is here presented for the consideration of the majority in the Senate, that in the forty-four States for which the Fifty-second Congress will legislate only twelve will send to the lower House delegations in which Republicans have a majority. These twelve States are California, Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wyoming, containing in all a population of 9,217,441. Assuming that the late elections reflect the sentiment of the people on national issues, it follows that only twenty-four members of the dominant party in the Senate are in full and direct accord with the States they represent. It further follows that this dominant party, whatever its numerical strength may be, represents closely and directly only a little over nine millions of people—that is, so far as the Senate is concerned, one-seventh of the population legislature for the remaining fifty-three millions.

It seems reasonable to suppose that a political change so sweeping in its range as to produce the extraordinary result referred to might be regarded by the Senate as an admonition against preferring an extreme and impracticable scheme, like the Force bill, to other useful legislation which is urgently demanded. There is no demand for the Force bill. Exciting elections have just been held in all parts of the country, with marvelous reversals of former verdicts, but without a suggestion of fraud or violence. The present is, therefore, a very inopportune time for pressing a measure to take the control of their elections from the people of the States. It is, on the other hand, most opportune for bringing up the arrears of practical legislation, about which all parties are agreed, and it is to be hoped that the majority in the Senate will read the signs of the time aright and do its duty in the premises wisely and patriotically.

The current number of *Belford's Magazine* will be of more than common interest to the historian and military student. It contains two articles touching "Lord WOLSELEY as a Military Critic" that are not calculated to make England's "only General" feel proud. The first is by Gen. LONGSTREET, who thus answers some of Lord WOLSELEY's strictures concerning him as a soldier in a way which clearly shows that the Old Lion of the Army of Northern Virginia can handle the pen much as he wielded his stainless sword. There has been endless discussion concerning PICKETT'S famous charge at Gettysburg, which, had it been supported by LONGSTREET'S whole corps, might have been of some use. It would have added to the historic value of Gen. LONGSTREET'S article enormously if he had explained why it was that PICKETT'S Division was permitted to charge alone a force of 65,000 men and seventy-two guns, while three full divisions looked on. The unwilling reader will not quite comprehend the use of this charge, even though it was made by the very flower of the infantry of the Army of Northern Virginia, all Virginians, officers and men. The explanation Gen. LONGSTREET gives, however, the first under his own signature that has been made, will prove most interesting reading. Meantime, both Confederate Gen. LONGSTREET and Federal Gen. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, who criticizes sharply Lord WOLSELEY'S Shiloh article, will teach the English general that our countrymen, North and South, can use pen or sword with equal power and skill.

From the recently published interview with Secretary NOBLE in regard to pension attorneys it is made to appear that the Washington agents are a set of cormorants who extort money from poor soldiers and the widows and orphans of soldiers, and that they divide among themselves a certain percentage of the pension appropriations for which they render no service whatever. There are no facts to justify these insinuations. Under the present law if a claimant desires to prosecute his own claim he can do so, and he has the privilege of employing an attorney if he wishes, the fee being restricted to a small sum and solely contingent upon successful prosecution. No one cognizant of the facts can deny that in case of success the fee is well earned. Through the efforts of Representative DOCKERY an amendment to the Pension Appropriation bill was adopted by the House last Friday, which makes it unlawful for any agent or attorney to receive pay for his services in certain pension claims. Ostensibly this is a blow at the claim agents, but in reality it is a mean stab at the claimants, whom Mr. DOCKERY seems to desire to deprive of the right of proper representation at the Pension Bureau, knowing that by so doing he will prevent the presentation of claims, the majority of claimants being too ignorant of laws and regulations to be able to successfully prosecute their own claims.

THE SUNDAY HERALD takes the liberty of pointing with pride to the great array of advertising which appeared in its columns last Sunday and which may be found there again to-day. As an evidence of the prosperity and enterprise of our business men and their appreciation of THE HERALD'S value as an advertising medium it is especially gratifying. THE HERALD circulates among the best class of buyers, and keen business men find it an excellent medium of making known what they have to offer. And, although the advertising department takes up so large a share of the paper, there is still ample room for as extensive and varied an assortment of interesting reader matter as any exclusively Sunday paper in the country gives its readers.

The passage of the International Copyright bill by the House on Wednesday did not create much of a stir, as it is a matter which does not seem to appeal strongly to popular sentiment, and the interest in the measure outside of literary circles was languid. But it was really an event of importance and will occasion almost as much discussion among intelligent and educated people in this country and in Europe as any action Congress has taken in a long time. It places America in a better light before the world, as willing to protect the rights of literary workers as well as of all other classes of workers, and as averse to gaining any advantage from the labors of European men of letters for which she did not pay.

The lot of the poor Indian in these degenerate and mercenary days is certainly not a happy one. If he is permitted to leave his reservation and hire himself out to a "Wild West" circus he is starved, swindled, and maltreated by the enterprising managers. If the Indian remains on his reservation he is maltreated, swindled, and starved by the agents of the Government. There really seems nothing for the Indians to do but to become converted and translated to the happy hunting grounds, where their ghost dances will not disturb the neighbors nor endanger the settlers' cattle or crops.

The latest Yankee knick-knacks in the way of agricultural statesmanship are to be found in the platform of the Connecticut Farmers' League. They want the State to insure their buildings against fire and lightning, the election of United States Senators by a body similar to Presidential electors, and the passage of laws by which land may be obtained by those who desire to cultivate it in a manner somewhat similar to that proposed by HENRY GEORGE.

South Washington has a new post office, which was formally inaugurated on Thursday, much to the gratification of the good people of that section of the city. All Washington is to have a new post office some day, and then the whole city can rejoice. Meanwhile, as the next best thing, the city will rejoice on the installment plan.

There are few things that don't have to give way before the strong-minded woman. Death was apparently getting the better of Dr. MARY WALKER the other day when the little woman suddenly and peremptorily made up her mind to live, and she did. Long may she wave, if she will only shoot that hat and those trousers.

The *Evening Star* looks handomer and more prosperous than ever in its increased size and neat, new dress of type. It merits its wonderful success, and repays the generous patronage which the readers and advertisers of Washington give it by printing one of the best evening newspapers in the United States.

An Ohio Republican confides to a reporter that ex-Governor FORAKER has pulled out the tail-feathers of his Presidential ambition and chained up his mouth for keeps. All he cares for now is to make money and capture SHERMAN'S seat in the Senate.

Senator GORMAN has been presented with a hickory stick by admiring constituents. He can find use for it in stirring his fellow-Democratic Senators up to adequate resistance to the Force bill.

TALK OF THE WEEK.

A Chicago newspaper man who accompanied Speaker Reed on his tour through the West during the late campaign was in Washington the other day and dropped in to see the Speaker at the Capitol. After shaking hands the Speaker drove his hands into his pockets and stood for an instant gazing quizzically at his visitor. "And you knew all about it and wouldn't give me a hint, eh?" Mr. Reed said at last in a half reproachful tone. "Knew all about what, Mr. Speaker?" the Western newspaper man inquired. "Why, the storm, the blizzard, the cyclone, or whatever you call it," answered the Speaker as he swayed his big body backward and forward in a pensive sort of way. "You knew the earthquake was coming and was going to scatter us all over the face of nature and bury us out of sight, and you wouldn't even give me a hint." The newspaper man laughingly admitted that he had half suspected election day would be a cold day for the Republicans, but he never dreamed how cold. "Then you weren't playing a big practical joke on me when you paraded me through the West like a circus," the Speaker resumed, "only to have about every district that I spoke in go Democratic? Well, maybe you weren't, but it looked a good deal like it to me." And the Speaker smiled one of his most genial smiles, and went on to show that it was all an accident, which was not likely to happen again in a hundred years.

Judge John Henry McCarthy, of New York, is one of the Democrats in the present Congress who declined a renomination. "I wish I was coming back sometimes now," he said the other night, "just to be in a Congress that's almost unanimously Democratic. I think I would have run again if I had known how we were going to sweep the country. But I can't afford to be in Congress. No poor man can. If I had plenty of money I'd like to stay here, take up a hobby, devote myself to it, and try to make a national reputation. As it is, I've got to look out for my law practice in New York."

Some weeks before the election Representative Washington F. Willcox, the member for New Haven and the only Democrat in the present Connecticut Congressional delegation, ventured the prediction that in the Fifty-second Congress the proportions of Democrats and Republicans would be reversed, and there would be only one of the latter and three of the former. For this Mr. Willcox was jeered at by the Republican press of the State and informed that it was in very bad taste to wound the tender sensibilities of his colleagues in the present Congress by predicting their defeat. Mr. Willcox smiled a quiet smile and waited, and the election vindicated fully the correctness of his judgment. Democrats were elected from the Hartford District, now represented by Mr. William Edgar Simonds, and the Bridgeport District, represented by Mr. John M. Willcox. Mr. Willcox has invited his newly-elected Democratic colleagues to be his guests in Washington for a while this winter, and they are coming down after the holidays to get their first insight into the way things are done at the National Capital. The new member from Bridgeport is Mr. Robert E. De Forest, and the Hartford man is Mr. Louis Sperry.

There is a good deal of a probability that Connecticut will also have one new representative in the Senate in the next Congress. Unfortunately, the Republicans succeeded in capturing a small majority in the Legislature, and he will not be a Democrat. But there is a strong anti-Platt faction among the Republicans and the Democrats may combine with them to elect a less extreme partisan than the grave and pensive statesman who looks so much like the great Lincoln. A good deal of strong feeling has been stirred up in Connecticut against Senator Platt for his share in admitting the new States of Wyoming and Idaho, which, with populations not as large as the city of New Haven, are given two United States Senators each. But while Senator Platt is a strong partisan he is an honest man, as is shown by his poverty. He has been for years in the Senate, but grows poorer and poorer every year.

Pennsylvania seems to be very prolific in Pook-Bahs. Politicians up that way aren't at all modest about holding as many offices as they can get their fins on. "Happy Jack" Robinson, of Media, who will succeed Smedley Darlington in Congress from the Sixth District, is otherwise known as the Pook-Bah of Delaware County. "Happy Jack" not long since announced himself as a candidate for the United States Senate against Don Cameron, and it is said he might have given the son of Simon a good deal of trouble if Senator Quay had not sat down on him. Quay invited Robinson to come to Washington last week, and after an interview with the Boss at the Capitol "Happy Jack" didn't look as happy as he did before, and announced that he would not be a candidate against Cameron. Robinson won the title of Pook-Bah in this way: While he was a member of the lower branch of the State Legislature, Tom Cooper resigned his State Senatorship to accept the place of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia. Robinson immediately became a candidate for the vacant Senatorship, and was elected. Last fall he was renominated for the Senatorship, and at the same time for Congress to succeed Mr. Darlington. He was elected to both places. Immediately after election, not satisfied with the honors thus heaped on him, he announced his candidacy for Don Cameron's seat. If he had succeeded in knocking Cameron out, it is understood "Happy Jack" would have regarded himself a formidable candidate for the Presidency in 1892.

More Successful Tests of Nickel.
Mr. Abbott, of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., had a long conference with the Secretary of the Navy yesterday in regard to the tests recently made by that company of nickel steel with a view to the utility of plates of that metal for naval vessels. He reported that the tests demonstrated even more successfully than the recent Governmental tests at Annapolis the superiority of that metal for naval purposes over any heretofore employed. The Secretary was very much gratified over the intelligence as tending to indicate great improvement in naval architecture, the more so as the tests confirmed the views expressed on the subject in his last annual report.

Resigned a \$7,000 Office.
Mr. J. L. Stackpole, of Massachusetts, has resigned his position as a member of the board of general appraisers under the customs administrative act, and General Appraiser George C. Tichenor has been assigned to duty in his stead as a member of the auxiliary board of general appraisers at New York until the vacancy shall have been filled. The office pays \$7,000 per annum, and unless voluntarily resigned, as in the present case, is subject to change only in case of moral delinquency on the part of the incumbent.

\$400,000 for National Military Park.
Representative Clements, of Georgia, has introduced a bill appropriating \$400,000 to complete the establishment and improvement of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park.

REAPPORTIONMENT SETTLED.

356 Members, on a Ratio of 173,901—Prompt Action Expected.

It is understood that the Republican members of the Census Committee have reached an agreement upon a reapportionment bill based upon a representation of 356 members of the House. The present House consists of 393 members. This understanding has been arrived at after mature consideration and consultation with their party associates on the floor. The ratio of representation is one member to each 173,901 of the population. This is about the lowest number which will permit each State, during the next decade, to retain its present membership. The States which will gain in representation are: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Washington, 1, and Wisconsin, 1, or 24 in all. It is not at all likely that any anti-gerrymander features will be incorporated in the Apportionment bill. There is considerable divergence of opinion as to the advisability of doing this, and in the opinion of some members it is doubtful whether Congress can enact any provision that will effectually check gerrymandering.

A meeting of the Census Committee will be held next week, and it is expected that a bill and report will be presented to the House by the end of the week, and that before Christmas action will have been reached by the House.

AN INQUIRY.

Representative Houk, of Tennessee, yesterday offered for reference the following resolution (premised by a recitation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution.) "That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into, ascertain, and report to this House whether or not any one or more of the States of the Union has by any constitutional or statutory provision violated the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so that proper apportionment may be made by Congress. That the said committee shall have the right to report at any time."

Late Naval Orders.

Assistant Surgeon Andrew R. Alfred has been ordered to duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; Assistant Surgeon J. T. Keeney, to the training-ship Minnesota; Passed Assistant Engineer James F. Barry to examination for promotion; Civil Engineer T. C. McCallum has been detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Boston, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H.; Civil Engineer F. C. Prindle, from the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, and ordered to the Navy Yard at Boston; Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris, from the Minnesota, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon A. M. McCormick, from the Chicago, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Whitfield, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Chicago. Lieut. Albert Ross has been ordered to examination for promotion; Passed Assistant Engineer Harry Webster, as assistant to the engineer board of the Newark. Assistant Naval Constructor David W. Taylor has been detached from the Bureau of Construction and Repair January 1, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Commander Helman Vail and Surgeon Henry M. Martin have been placed on the retired list.

Senator Ingalls Denies.

The attention of Senator Ingalls having been called to the alleged statement of Secretary Turner at the Farmers' Alliance Convention, at Ocala, Fla., yesterday, that he had offered \$5,000 for a roster of the secretaries of the Alliance, he said that Mr. Turner has been misinformed; that he had never himself offered, or authorized anybody to offer, nor had anybody in his name, or with his authority, or by his consent, ever offered any money for such information. He is unable to see how it could be of benefit to him in any manner in the campaign in which he is engaged.

For the Widow of Justice Miller.

Representative Gear, of Iowa, introduced yesterday a bill granting to the widow of the late Justice Samuel F. Miller the sum of \$10,000, being a sum equal to one year's salary of the deceased.

Gen. Stoneman's Retirement.

The House passed the Senate bill for the retirement of Gen. George Stoneman with the rank of colonel.

PERSONAL.

Minister Fred. Douglas sailed yesterday for his post in Hayti. His wife accompanied him.

James E. Stuart, chief post office inspector of Chicago, has been stopping at Willard's the past week.

Mr. T. Fisher Latimer, son of Mr. M. B. Latimer, is now associated with THE SUNDAY HERALD.

Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Germany, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamer Werra.

Mr. T. O. Ebaugh, chief book-keeper in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, left last Wednesday for New York City to spend a ten-days' vacation at his old home.

Mr. Herbert J. Brown, one of the proprietors of the *Roanoke Times*, has been ill with malarial fever at his home in this city for several weeks. He is now convalescent and able to be about again.

Mr. W. B. Wilder, of Portsmouth, Va., and editor of the *Sentinel*, of that place, paid us a visit yesterday. Mr. Wilder was a page in the House of Representatives during the time Blaine was Speaker.

Mr. R. C. L. Moncreux, who has been connected with the firm of V. Baldwin Johnson for several years, has resigned his position, and will leave in a few days for his country home, in Stafford County, Va.

Mr. Frank Pickell, who has been connected with THE SUNDAY HERALD, in the capacity of book-keeper for some time, has severed his connection with said paper to accept a position with the *Evening Star*.

Professor L. D'Auria, an eminent consulting civil engineer, of Philadelphia, and a contributor to leading scientific magazines, is in the city, the guest of Engineer Commissioner Robert, No. 1812 M street northwest.

Professor M. Weil, the optician, formerly of this city, but now of Wilmington, Del., was in Washington on a visit yesterday. The Doctor was recently elected to be commander of U. S. Grant Post No. 13, G. A. R., of Wilmington. While in this city he was a member of Kit Carson Post.

Mr. O'Neil having resigned his position as city editor of the *Critic* to accept a similar one on the *Post*, the vacancy on the *Critic* has been filled by the promotion of Mr. W. C. McGill, who has filled a desk in the editorial rooms. Mr. McGill brings to his new field an experience of many years, and will make the city department a success.

THE

COTTAGE MARKET

ESTABLISHED 1862.

No. 818 FOURTEENTH STREET.

The Cottage Market is daily receiving a full and extensive assortment of all goods in its line.

THE FINEST BEEF, SOUTHDOWN MUTTON, LAMB AND VEAL.

ALL KINDS OF FRESH MEATS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

FISH OF ALL KINDS, LOBSTERS,

SHRIMPS AND SCALLOPS.

GAME IN EVERY VARIETY

CANVAS-BACK DUCK,

RED-HEADS,

BLUE-WING TEAL,

MALLARD, AND

BUTTER BALLS,

PHEASANTS,

PATRIDGES,

GROUSE, AND

WILD TURKEYS,

VIRGINIA & MINNESOTA

VENISON.

DIAMOND-BACK TERRA-

PIN,

At all prices. We have on

hand a stock of the finest Poto-

mac River Terrapin ever

brought to this market.

PHIL. CHICKENS,

CAPONS,

TURKEYS AND DUCKS.

A fine stock of Canned

Goods. Every variety of Vege-

tables.

Hot-house Tomatoes and

Mushrooms.

Brussels Sprouts and Cauli-

flower.

Fruits of all Kinds.

The finest Florida Oranges,

Grape Fruit, Mandarins and

Tangerines, Malaga, Tokay,

and Catawba Grapes.

The Best Brands of Print

Butter—

SHARPLESS,

COW and SHEEP PRINTS.

THE DARLINGTON,

THE O. K., AND E. B.,

B. B. AND BLAKE.

In short everything to be

found in a first-class market,

constantly on hand.

All sold at reasonable prices.

Our deliveries are prompt.

Give us your orders and we

will try and please.

Dinner Parties a Specialty.

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